

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A diamond coated tool comprising:
  - a substrate; and
  - a diamond coating formed on a surface of the substrate, wherein
    - said substrate is made of a cemented carbide or a cermet,
    - said diamond coating is an aggregate of secondary diamond grains, each of which includes an aggregate of primary diamond fine grains,
    - said diamond grains constituting a growth surface of said diamond coating has an average grain size of about 1.5 micrometers or below,
    - grain boundaries are formed between each of said diamond grains,
    - said diamond grains are formed of an aggregation of diamond fine grains,
    - said diamond coating has a thickness ranging from about 0.1 micrometer to 20 micrometers, and
  - said diamond coating has an average surface roughness Ra ranging from about 0.01 micrometer to 0.2 micrometer.

2. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 1, wherein:
  - said diamond fine grains are disposed as elongated fine grains extending longitudinally in a growth direction of the diamond coating in cross-section thereof and have a minor axis diameter in the range of about 0.001 micrometer to 0.1 micrometer.

3. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 2, wherein said diamond fine grains have an aspect ratio ranging from about 2 to 20.

4. (Cancelled)

5. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 1, wherein said diamond coating satisfies the relationship between the peak height D for diamond and the peak height G for graphite or an amorphous carbon in a Raman spectroscopic analysis:

about  $0.5 \leq D/G \leq$  about 5.

6. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 1, wherein said diamond coating has a ratio  $I_{220}/I_t$  not smaller than about 0.6, where  $I_{220}$  is a peak intensity of the diamond crystal face (220) and  $I_t$  is a total of peak intensities of diamond crystal faces (111), (220), (311), (400) and (331) as observed in X-ray diffractometry of said diamond coating.

7. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 1, wherein said diamond coating has a hydrogen content in the range of about 1% to 5% by atomic ratio (at%).

8. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 1, wherein said diamond coating is formed as a single layer in a cross-sectional zone of about 70 % of its thickness above the substrate surface.

9. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 1, wherein said substrate comprises a cemented carbide containing about 0.1 mass % to 6 mass % of Co.

10. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 1, wherein said substrate has a magnitude of saturation magnetization not smaller than  $1,900 \times (\text{binding phase content of alloy (by mass \%)}) / 100 (\text{G-cm}^3/\text{g})$  but not greater than  $2,023 \times (\text{binding phase content of alloy (by mass \%)}) / 100 (\text{G-cm}^3/\text{g})$ .

11. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 9, wherein said substrate having its Co content partially substituted with Cr has a magnitude of saturation magnetization not smaller than  $1,900 \times (\text{binding phase content of alloy (by mass \%)}) / 100 \times 0.93 (\text{G-cm}^3/\text{g})$  but not greater than  $2,023 \times (\text{binding phase content of alloy (by mass \%)}) / 100 (\text{G-cm}^3/\text{g})$ .

12. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 9, wherein said diamond coating is formed partially on the substrate surface, and said substrate has a magnitude of saturation magnetization  $M_s$  satisfying the following condition A in its area that is

at least about 5 mm apart outside from the outer border of the diamond coating along the substrate surface:

A:  $1,900 \times (\text{binding content of alloy (mass \%)}) / 100 (\text{G-cm}^3/\text{g}) \leq \text{Ms} \leq 2,023 \times (\text{binding content of alloy (mass \%)}) / 100 (\text{G-cm}^3/\text{g})$ .

13. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 9, wherein:  
said substrate has its Co content partially substituted with Cr;  
said diamond coating is formed partially on the substrate surface; and  
said substrate has a magnitude of saturation magnetization Ms satisfying the following condition B in its area that is at least about 5 mm apart outside from the outer border of the diamond coating along the substrate surface:

B:  $1,900 \times (\text{binding content of alloy (mass \%)}) / 100 \times 0.93 (\text{G-cm}^3/\text{g}) \leq \text{Ms} \leq 2,023 \times (\text{binding content of alloy (mass \%)}) / 100 (\text{G-cm}^3/\text{g})$ .

14. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 1, wherein  
said diamond coating has surface unevenness in the range of about 15 nm to 200 nm in RMS  
(root mean square) value as measured by an atomic force microscope.

15. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 1, wherein  
said substrate has in its outer zone closer to its surface a composition having a binding phase

content lower than that in its inner area inside the outer zone, and the outer zone ranges from about 1 micrometer to 20 micrometers in depth.

16. (Previously Presented) The diamond coated tool according to claim 1, wherein diamond coating is provided as it is produced through a vapor-phase synthesis process.

17. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a diamond coated tool, the method comprising:

preparing a substrate of a cemented carbide or a cermet having substantially a shape of the intended tool;

carburizing said substrate; and

coating the substrate with diamond in an atmosphere of a hydrogen-hydrocarbon mixed gas under pressure of about 0.13-6.5 kPa.

18. (Withdrawn) The method of manufacturing a diamond coated tool according to claim 17, further comprising a diamond application step for applying a diamond not larger than about 500 Å (50 nm) in average grain size to the surface of said substrate after said carburizing.

19. (Withdrawn) The method of manufacturing a diamond coated tool according to claim 17, wherein said diamond applied in said application step comprises a polycrystalline diamond.

20. (Withdrawn) The method of manufacturing a diamond coated tool according to claim 17, further comprising an acid treatment step for treating the substrate surface with an acid to partially remove the binding phase metal, said acid treatment step being interposed between said carburization step and said diamond application step.